

Report
of the Romsey Urban Sanitary District for the year
1894

Romsey
January 20-1895

To

The Romsey Urban Sanitary Authority,
Gentlemen,

The mortality in the Urban District, during the year 1894 - was the lowest on record; there were only 43 deaths, whilst the average number for the last 10 years is 67: in June there was not a single death - in November, one only - whilst March and August had but two each: the First quarter was the heaviest - 16 - the Fourth Quarter the next - 11 - the two middle quarters had 8 each.

Of the 43 deaths, 8 were under one year of age being at the rate of nearly $78\frac{1}{2}$ (78.431) per 1000 registered births - not one of these deaths being that of an illegitimate child. Five other deaths were registered under the age of 5 years.

Influenza. A few cases only of this disease were recorded - and that in the early part of the year - January to March.

Diarrhoea - was never prevalent at any time - I scarcely remember any year in which there was so little. One rather severe case of Choleraic Diarrhoea happened in July to a gentleman travelling from Southampton - but he ultimately did well - not one death was recorded as arising from Diarrhoea.

Measles of this Exanthem only one or two isolated cases occurred.

Scarlet Fever. This disease appeared in several families in February, March, June, July and August - but was prevented from spreading
by

by as strict an isolation as could be enforced.

Diphtheria. presented itself twice only - once in February and once in November. both were mild cases and did not spread.

Enteric or Typhoid Fever. occurred in three - and doubtfully in a fourth. case - in August - ~~there~~^{two} at the bottom of Middle Bridge Street - near the Park Gates - and one in the neighbourhood of Burnt Mill. one of the Middle Bridge cases, proved fatal - in a child 4 years old. and the sister was the subject of the doubtful fourth case. the strictest care was taken to disinfect the excreta - and happily there has been no re-appearance of the disease.

Erysipelas - was notified in June - October and November

In November and December, I made a house to house visitation through Banning Street. Some of the worst of the old tenements are vacant - as being unfit for human habitation - and there are several others which ere long must be similarly placed under condemnation; most of the cottages, however were in a fair sanitary condition - the water supply being good - and there being comparatively few of the old common vault closets left. but the need of more frequent whitewashing of the ceilings of all the rooms - and of the walls, where unpapered was constantly suggested to me. but the greatest cause of complaint was the condition of the pigstyes, which in some cases was an exceedingly foul one. and although the owners cleansed them when requested, many years of experience have convinced me, that it is next to impossible to secure their cleanliness; and that it is an entire mistake to allow any pigstyes within the circle of the houses - the smell from them, especially of a warm summer evening, extends for a long distance, especially in the direction of the wind - they should

Should all be removed to a convenient place, away from the Town.

I had occasion to call your attention in June and again in September to the condition of the outflow streamlet from the Filter in Broadlands Park - as I found it very offensive - and in my judgment either the purifying power of the Filter must be made more effective than it is at present or the outflow stream must be carried through a covered drain, with its ending below the surface level of the Tesh into which it empties itself - in cold weather or when wet weather prevails the outflow sewage is less offensive - but during a hot dry season, I consider its condition to be a source of danger to the inhabitants of the lower part of Middle-Bridge Street.

The total number of houses supplied with the S. N. W. Comp^ys Service in the Urban District is now 550 being an increase of 10 during the year 1894.

The number of parlour closets is now - as given by the Borough Surveyor 342 supplying the requirements of 604 families - 8 new parlours were added last year.

The 43 deaths give the very low annual average death-rate of slightly over 10 (10.056) per 1000 living, which the 102 registered births give an annual average birth-rate of $23\frac{3}{4}$ (23.854) per 1000 living.

Three very old thatched cottages have lately been removed - (two of them by fire) - on the Winchester Road; - two new neat tenements have replaced the one pulled down. The ^{formerly} space occupied by the other two, remains vacant. Four new tenements have been recently erected on the land at the back of the old Fox Mill premises and facing the Tatham Stream.

(47)
Table I

Showing the Causes of Death, under 1 year of age and between 1 year to 5 years of age.					
Diseases	Under 1 year		1 year and under 5 years		Total.
	M	F	M	F	
Broncho-Pneumonia,	2	1	1	1	5
Tubercular Pneumonia,	1				1
Convulsions,		1	1		2
Typhoid Fever.			1		1
Congenital Debility ^{Premature Birth}		3			3
Scald.			1		1
Total.	3	5	4	1	13

Table II

Showing the number of Deaths and Births in each Month and Quarter of 1894.								
Month	Deaths				Births			
	M	F	Total for month	Total for Quarter	M	F	Total for month	Total for Quarter
January	4	5	9	16	5	3	8	24
February	1	4	5		5	3	8	
March	2	-	2		4	4	8	
April.	2	1	3	8	2	3	5	24
May.	2	3	5		5	6	11	
June.	-	-	-		6	2	8	
July	3	1	4	8	4	5	9	27
August	-	2	2		2	5	7	
September	1	1	2		3	8	11	
October.	1	4	5	11	2	4	6	27
November	-	1	1		5	7	12	
December	3	2	5		4	5	9	
Total.	19	24	43	43	47	55	102	102

I am Gentlemen
Yours Truly
Francis T. DuSalle M.D.


(3rd)
Appendix.

The Inspector of Nuisances, acting under my supervision - reports as follows - for the year ending 1894

- 15 Manure - heaps, removed.
- 40 Refuse heaps and ashpits cleared.
- 24 Drains and cesspools attended to.
- 10 Overfull privy - vaults, emptied.
- 6 Pigstyes within the bounds, put up farther away.
- 2 Fowl enclosures - removed to a greater distance.
- 12 Rooms fumigated, after fevers.
- 2 Houses condemned as unfit for human habitation.

George Summers

Inspector of Nuisances.



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(A)

TABLE OF DEATHS during the Year 1894, in the Normsey Urban Sanitary District.
classified according to DISEASES, AGES, and LOCALITIES.

NAMES OF LOCALITIES adopted for the purpose of these Statistics; public institutions being shown as separate localities. (See note 4 on back of sheet.) (Columns for Population and Births are in Table B.)	MORTALITY FROM ALL CAUSES, AT SUBJOINED AGES.								MORTALITY FROM SUBJOINED CAUSES, DISTINGUISHING DEATHS OF CHILDREN UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE.																						
	At all ages.	Under 1 year.	1 and under 5.	5 and under 15.	15 and under 25.	25 and under 65.	65 and upwards.	(i)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
									Smallpox.	Scarlatina.	Diphtheria.	Membranous Croup.	Typhus.	Enteric or Typhoid.	Continued	Relapsing	Puerperal.	Cholera.	Erysipelas.	Measles.	Whooping Cough.	Diarrhoea and Dysentery.	Rheumatic Fever.	Ague.	Phthisis.	Bronchitis, Pneumonia and Pleurisy.	Heart Disease.	Injuries.	All Other Diseases.	TOTAL.	
Normsey Urban	24	6	3	-	2	7	6	Under 5 upwds.																						8	
Normsey Urban	19	2	2	1	1	4	9	Under 5 upwds.																	1	3	2		6	4	
These last parishes recently been made one. See Normsey Urban Sanitary District								Under 5 upwds.																							
								Under 5 upwds.																							
								Under 5 upwds.																							
								Under 5 upwds.																							
								Under 5 upwds.																							
TOTALS	43	8	5	1	3	11	15	Under 5 upwds.																	1	4	4	1	15	12	
								Under 5 upwds.																						13	31
Deaths occurring outside the district among persons belonging thereto.																													Under 5 upwds.		
Deaths occurring within the district among persons not belonging thereto.																													Under 5 upwds.		

The subjoined numbers have also to be taken into account in judging of the above records of mortality. See Note 5 on back.

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NOTES ON TABLES A AND B.

NOTE 1. *Medical Officers of Health of "Combined Districts" must make a separate Return for the District of each District Council.*

2. *Medical Officers of Health acting for a portion only of the District of a District Council should write, in the heading of the Table, the designation of the Division for which they act.*

3. *The words "Urban," "Rural," or "Metropolitan" must be inserted in the appropriate space in the heading, according as the District is Urban or Rural, or is within the Metropolitan Area.*

4. *The "Localities" adopted for the purpose of these statistics should be areas of known population; such as parishes, groups of parishes, townships or wards.*

As stated at the head of the first column in each Table, *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the deaths in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmarys, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.

5. *The deaths which have to be classified in this Table (A), and summed up in the horizontal line of "Totals," are the whole of those registered as having actually occurred in the several localities comprised within the Division or District. But the registered number of deaths frequently requires correction before it can give an exact view of the mortality of a Division or District; and the two lowest horizontal lines are provided for the purpose of enabling Medical Officers of Health to indicate, to the best of their ability, what the extent of such corrections should be. Details concerning the corrective figures, e.g., the institutions that have been considered, or the particular localities to which corrections apply, may appear in the text of the report or in supplementary tables.*

Area and Population of the District or Division to which this Return relates.							
Area in Acres	9.700						
Population (1891)	4276						
Death Rates.	<table><tr><td>General</td><td>11.056</td><td>per 1,000 Population.</td></tr><tr><td>Infant</td><td>72.421</td><td>per 1,000 Births Registered.</td></tr></table>	General	11.056	per 1,000 Population.	Infant	72.421	per 1,000 Births Registered.
General	11.056	per 1,000 Population.					
Infant	72.421	per 1,000 Births Registered.					

In recording the facts under the various headings of Tables A and B, attention has been given to the notes endorsed on the Tables.

Francis Buckell Medical Officer of Health.

(Date) *January 20th*, 1895.

1. TABLE OF POPULATION, BIRTHS, AND OF NEW CASES OF INFECTIOUS SICKNESS, coming to the knowledge of the Medical Officer of Health, during the year 1894, in the Burmesey Woburn & Aunbury District; classified according to DISEASES, AGES and LOCALITIES.

[illegible]

State here whether "Notification of Infectious Disease" is compulsory in the District yes. Since when? January 1891

Headings the names of any that are notifiable in the District, and fill the columns accordingly. State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which Hospital is situated; and if not within the District, state where it is situated There is no such Hospital

Besides the above-mentioned Diseases, insert in the columns with

State here the name of the Isolation Hospital used by the sick of the District. Mark (H) the Locality in which

NOTES ON TABLE **B.**

(See also Notes on back of Table A.)

NOTE 1. The present *Table B.* is concerned with population, births, and sickness (not with mortality) in the district or division to which the Table relates.

2. As stated in the heading of Col. (a), *Public Institutions* should be regarded as separate localities, and the new cases of sickness in them should be separately recorded. Workhouses, Hospitals, Infirmaries, Asylums, and other establishments into which numbers of people, and especially of sick people, are received, are Public Institutions for the purpose of these statistics.

3. *Comments on any unequal incidence of notifiable disease upon the several localities, and considerations as to the local incidence of consumption and other prevalent diseases, should be made in the text of the Report.*